

A faire corps as could be. *Alexander* left *Roxane* great with childe, for the which the MACEDONIANS did her great honor: but she did malice *Statira* extremely, & did finely deceiue her by a counterfeate letter she sent, as if it had comen from *Alexander*, willing her to come vnto him. But when she was come, *Roxane* killed her and her sifter, and then threw their bodies into a well, and filled it vp with earth, by *Perdiccas* helpe and consent. *Perdiccas* came to be king, immediatly after *Alexanders* death, by meanes of *Arideus*, whom he kept about him for his gard and safety. This *Arideus*, beeing borne of a common strumpet and common woman, called *Philinna*, was halfe lunaticke, not by nature nor by chaunce: but, as it is reported, put out of his wits when he was a young towardly boy, by drinkes, which *Olympias* caused to be geuen him, and thereby continued franticke.

Statira slaine
by *Roxane*.

Arideus, *Alexander*'s
bastard brother.

B

The end of *Alexanders* life.

THE LIFE OF *Julius Cæsar*.

C

D



E

At what time *Sylla* was made Lord of all, he would haue had *Cæsar* put away his wife *Cornelia*, the daughter of *Cinna* Dictator: but when he saw, he could neither with any promise nor threate bring him to it, he tooke her ioynter away from him. The cause of *Cæsars* ill will vnto *Sylla*, was by meanes of mariage: for *Marius* the elder, married his fathers own sifter, by whom he had *Marius* the younger, whereby *Cæsar* & he were cofin germanes. *Sylla* being troubled in waightie matters, putting to death so many of his enemies, when he came to be cōqueror, he made no reckoning of *Cæsar*: but he was not contented to be hidden in safety, but came and made sute vnto the people for the Priesthoodshippe that was voyde, when he had scant any heare on his face. Howbeit he was repulsed by *Syllas* meanes, that secretly was against him. Who, when he was determined to haue killed him, some of his frendes told him, that it was to no purpose to put so young a boy as he to death. But *Sylla* told them againe, that they did not consider that there were many *Marians* in that young boy. *Cæsar* vnderstanding that, stole out of *Rome*, and hidde him selfe a long time in the contrie of the *SABINES*, wandring still from place to place. But one day being caried from house to house, he fell into the handes of *Syllas* souldiers, who searched all those places, and tooke them whom they found

Cæsar ioyned
with *Cinna* &
Marius.

SSS iij

Plutarch. *The liues of the noble Grecians and Romanes ...* Thomas North, trans. London: Thomas Vautrollier, 1579. Folger STC 20065

Plutarch (46-120 CE) wrote a series of influential biographies of famous Greeks and Romans. Commonly known as *Plutarch's Lives*, the work was translated into English by Thomas North in 1579. North's translation was Shakespeare's primary source for his Roman plays, *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, and *Coriolanus*.

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